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FOOD SECURITY MONITOR

AFRICA FOOD TRADE AND
RESILIENCE INITIATIVE

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Summary

The goal of AGRA's Food Security Monitor is to provide an overview assessment of the prices of main food staples and the food security outlook in AGRA focus countries in East, West and Southern Africa, taking into account government interventions that impact on domestic and regional food trade alongside the impact of forecast weather changes and environmental conditions on food security. The main findings from the report are summarized below.

Trade deficits in most AGRA focus countries for major commodities. In July, most AGRA focus countries recorded trade deficits across major commodities – importing more than they exported. Import dependency was generally high in the wheat and rice sectors. In East Africa, these imports accounted for more than 80% of the countries' total supplies. In Southern Africa, import dependency was high in the wheat sector, where imports accounted for over 90% of the countries' total supplies. Food trade trends varied in West Africa with most countries recording trade deficits across the major commodities as exports remained low. Import dependency was high in the wheat and rice sectors across all the countries in West Africa.

Governments are trying to strike a balance to slow the spread of the pandemic while minimising the impact on economic performance. COVID-19 cases continue to rise on the continent, with 968,612 confirmed cases reported as of 3 August 2020. This is a 178% increase from the previous reporting period.

Governments are implementing response measures which seek to minimise the spread of the pandemic while also minimising its impact on economic performance. In Ethiopia for example, the government decided in mid-July to remove import taxes and tariffs on essential food commodities: wheat, edible oil, sugar, rice, and baby food to combat price hikes and food shortages due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This has opened opportunities for private sector companies to import these products, which will help increase food supplies and ease commodity prices in the country. In Malawi, however, government purchases of maize at above the prevailing market price is expected to crowd out private sector traders and restrict maize trade in the country.

The knock-on effects of the COVID-19 pandemic are leading to “hunger hotspots” where the food security situation is deteriorating. Across Africa, 15 countries have been identified by the FAO and WFP as hunger hotspots where food security situations are significantly deteriorating, mainly as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic which has triggered knock-on effects that are pushing people into severe hunger. These include reduced household purchasing power that is impacting on food access, disruptions in supply chains affecting the movement of food to areas of needs and the movement of inputs to production areas, limited safety nets to protect the vulnerable populations, and multiple existing risks such as persistent armed conflict and insecurity. This is especially marked in parts of East Africa, including Somalia and South Sudan. The picture in Ethiopia is mixed, with some parts of the country experiencing severe hunger – but not all.

Lower than normal food consumption levels continue, suggesting the ability to purchase food across sub-Saharan Africa has declined, possibly due to lower incomes as a result of the impact of COVID-19. Most countries covered in the report have food supplies that exceed domestic consumption, suggesting that most people in these countries are faced with a food consumption crisis due to physical and economic barriers. With most countries having lifted movement restrictions which have allowed food products to be distributed and with most countries in the region currently not faced with major conflicts (outside of Mali) that may disrupt food distribution and physical access, it can be inferred that the low consumption levels can be primarily due to lack of income. It can thus be concluded that those segments of the population facing a food crisis simply do not have the economic means to access food - possibly due to COVID-19 related income losses.

Introduction

The AGRA Food Security Monitor reviews and discusses changes in selected variables and their implications on food trade and food and nutrition security. The discussions presented focus on selected countries of interest to the AGRA Regional Food Trade and Resilience Initiative: East Africa (Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda), Southern Africa (Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe) and West Africa (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Togo).

Regional Food Trade

East Africa

Food trade in East Africa during the month was characterised by trade deficits across major commodities in all the AGRA-focus countries. Most countries had trade deficits with a few countries recording exports. Import dependency was high in the wheat and rice sectors, where imports accounted for more than 80% of the countries' total supplies.

Ethiopia had a trade deficit across most commodities except soybean. Exports were recorded for sorghum and soybean with high import dependency recorded for rice, where imports accounted for 86% of the country's total supplies. **Kenya** had a trade deficit across all major grain commodities with exports recorded for maize, sorghum and wheat. The country had a high import dependency recorded for rice and wheat with imports accounting for 81% and 80% of the country's total supplies respectively. **Rwanda** had a trade deficit across all the commodities with exports recorded only for maize. The country had a high wheat import dependency with imports accounting for 58% of the country's total supplies. **South Sudan** also recorded a negative trade balance across major grain commodities and with no exports recorded during the month. **Tanzania** had a trade deficit across all major commodities with exports recorded for maize, rice, sorghum and wheat. Import dependency was high for wheat, with imports accounting for 86% of the country's total supplies. **Uganda** also had a trade deficit across major commodities with exports recorded for maize, rice, sorghum and soybean. Import dependency was high for wheat, with imports accounting for 85% of the country's total supplies.

Table 1: Food exports and imports in selected East African countries for July 2020

Country/ Crop	Exports ¹ (1000MT)	Imports ² (1000MT)	Total Supply ³ (1000MT)	Import dependency ⁴
Ethiopia				
Maize	-	3	9406	0.03%
Millet	-	-	1100	-

¹ Local Marketing Year (displayed as "Exports" or "MY Exports"): The quantity of a commodity declared upon exit from a country during a specified 12-month period corresponding to that country's marketing year and measured in metric tons. For wheat, USDA estimates include grain, flour, and products in grain-equivalence. For rice, they include paddy, brown, and milled rice in milled equivalence

² Local Marketing Year (displayed as "Imports" or "MY Imports"): The quantity of a commodity declared upon entry by a country, usually at specified prices/terms, from a foreign seller during a specified 12-month period corresponding to that country's marketing year, and measured in metric tons. For wheat, USDA estimates include grain, flour, and products in grain-equivalence. For rice, they include paddy, brown, and milled rice in milled-equivalence.

³ The total supplies data aggregates data for beginning stocks, imports, and total production for each commodity, whereas domestic consumption captures commodity utilization across food, feed, seed, waste, and industrial processing.

⁴ For purposes of this report import dependency calculates the proportion of a country's total food supplies that comes from imports. Countries with more than 50% of their total supplies supplied through imports are considered to have a high import dependency with respect to that commodity.

Country/ Crop	Exports ¹ (1000MT)	Imports ² (1000MT)	Total Supply ³ (1000MT)	Import dependency ⁴
Rice	-	570	661	86%
Sorghum	75	80	5950	1.3%
Wheat	-	1700	7016	24%
Soybean	80	-	104	-
Kenya				
Maize	5	800	4520	18%
Millet	-	-	90	-
Rice	-	650	799	81%
Sorghum	30	150	324	46%
Wheat	25	2200	2742	80%
Rwanda				
Maize	10	120	591	20.3%
Millet	-	-	4	-
Sorghum	-	20	170	12%
Wheat	-	140	240	58%
South Sudan				
Maize	-	10	110	9%
Millet	-	-	6	-
Sorghum	-	150	859	17%
Tanzania				
Maize	100	200	6681	3%
Millet	-	-	350	-
Rice	30	190	2260	8%
Sorghum	5	-	889	-
Wheat	20	1100	1279	86%
Uganda				
Maize	100	5	2905	0.2%
Millet	-	-	240	-
Rice	10	90	256	35%
Sorghum	10	5	463	1%
Wheat	0	500	591	85%
Soybean	5	-	30	-

Source: Own construction using data from the United States Department of Agriculture: Foreign Agriculture Service

Southern Africa

Food trade trends in Southern Africa had mixed results in July across different countries. Exports were low across major commodities in most countries. Import dependency was high in the wheat sector across most countries, where imports accounted for over 90% of the countries' total supplies.

Malawi had a maize trade surplus and a wheat trade deficit. Import dependency was high for wheat with imports accounting for 95% of the country's total supplies during the month. **Mozambique** had a trade deficit and did not record any exports across all major commodities. Import dependency was high for rice and wheat with imports accounting for 78% and 90% of the country's total supplies, respectively. **Zambia** had a maize trade surplus and a trade deficit for wheat and soybean. The country did not have any commodities where import dependency was significantly high. These results are presented in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Food exports and imports in selected Southern African countries for July 2020

Country/ Crop	Exports (1000MT)	Imports (1000MT)	Total Supplies	Import dependency
Malawi				
Maize	100	50	3638	1.3%
Wheat	0	160	168	95%
Mozambique				
Maize	0	300	1861	16%
Millet	-	-	20	-
Rice	-	700	895	78%
Sorghum	-	10	290	3%
Wheat	-	730	807	90%
Zambia				
Maize	400	20	3701	0.5%
Millet	-	-	45	-
Sorghum	-	-	20	-
Wheat	-	70	242	29%
Soybean	10	-	295	-

Source: Own construction using data from the United States Department of Agriculture: Foreign Agriculture Service

West Africa

Food trade trends varied in West Africa with most countries recording trade deficits across the major commodities as exports remained low. Import dependency was high in the wheat sector across all the countries with rice import dependency high as well.

Burkina Faso had a trade deficit across all major commodities with exports recorded for maize and sorghum. Import dependency was high for wheat with imports accounting for 98% of the country's total supplies during the month. **Cote d'Ivoire** recorded a trade deficit across major commodities with exports recorded for maize, rice and wheat. The country had a high wheat import dependency with imports accounting for 79% of the country's total supplies during the month. **Ghana** had a trade deficit across all commodities with the country recording exports for maize and wheat. Import dependency was high for wheat, where 81% of the country's total supplies for the month. **Mali** did not record any exports and had a trade deficit across all the commodities. Import dependency was high for wheat, where imports accounted for 81% of the country's total supplies for the month. **Niger** did not record any exports and had a trade deficit across all the commodities. Import dependency was high for rice and wheat, where imports accounted for 84% and 100% of the country's total supplies respectively during the month. **Nigeria** had a trade deficit across all the major commodities with exports recorded for maize sorghum and wheat. Import dependency was high for wheat, where imports accounted for 95% of the country's total supplies during the month. **Togo** did not record any exports and had a trade deficit across all the commodities. The country had high rice and wheat import dependency, where imports accounted for 77% and 94% of the country's total supplies respectively. These results are presented in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Food exports and imports in selected West African countries for July 2020

Country/ Crop	Exports (1000MT)	Imports (1000MT)	Total Supplies	Import dependency
Burkina Faso				
Maize	20	10	1827	0.5%
Millet	-	-	1000	-
Rice	-	620	895	69%
Sorghum	5	-	1978	-
Wheat	-	340	346	98%
Cote d'Ivoire				
Maize	10	30	1071	3%
Millet	-	-	65	-
Rice	100	1350	3228	41%
Sorghum	-	-	65	-
Wheat	150	650	822	79%
Ghana				
Maize	5	50	2309	2%
Millet	-	-	175	-
Rice	-	950	1782	53%
Sorghum	-	-	280	-
Wheat	150	990	1218	81%
Mali				
Maize	-	-	3921	-
Millet	-	-	1800	-
Rice	-	350	2656	13%
Sorghum	-	-	1633	-
Wheat	-	380	467	81%
Niger				
Millet	-	-	3800	-
Rice	-	400	475	84%
Sorghum	-	25	2062	1%
Wheat	-	230	230	100%
Nigeria				
Maize	100	500	11722	4%
Millet	-	-	2000	-
Rice	-	1400	7202	19%
Sorghum	50	-	7017	-
Wheat	400	5100	5360	95%
Soybean	-	50	750	7%
Togo				
Maize	-	5	975	0.51%
Millet	-	-	30	-
Rice	-	310	401	77%
Sorghum	-	-	300	-
Wheat	-	290	306	94%

Source: Own construction using data from the United States Department of Agriculture: Foreign Agriculture Service

COVID-19 and Government Interventions: Impacts on Food Trade and Food Security

COVID-19 cases continue to rise on the continent with 968 612 cases confirmed cases reported as of 03 August 2020. This is a 178% increase from the previous reporting period. Figure 1 below presents the summary of COVID-19 confirmed cases in selected African countries.

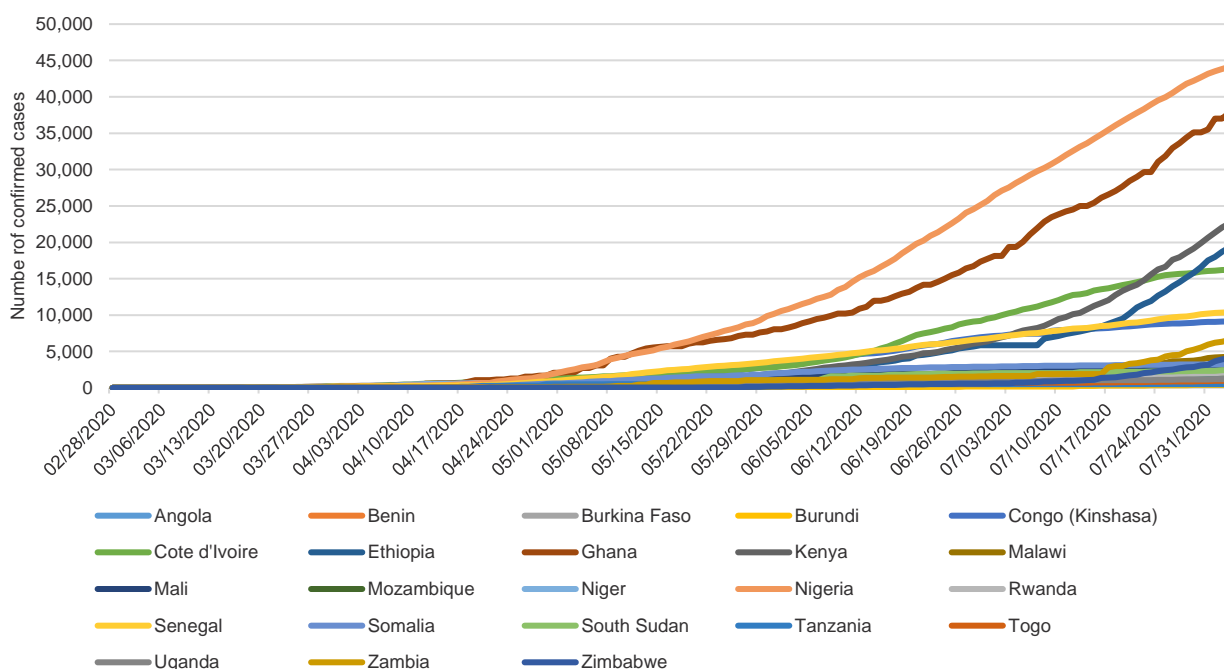


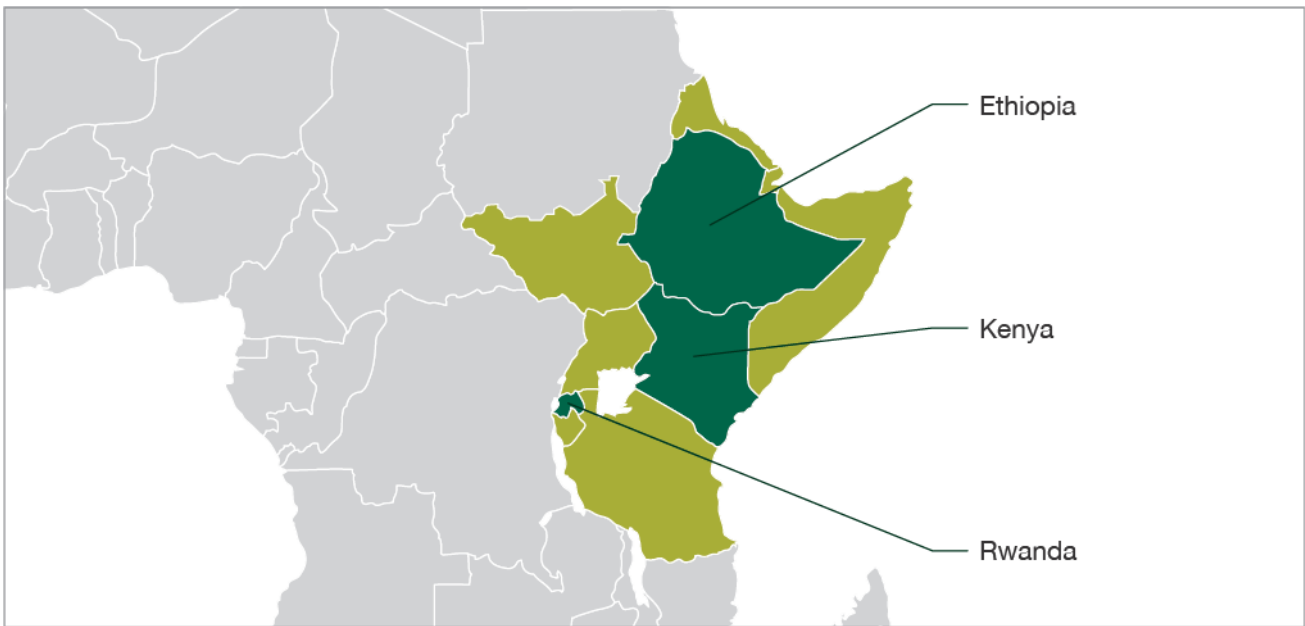
Figure 1: Summary of coronavirus (COVID-19) cases in selected African countries

Source: Own construction based on data from Johns Hopkins University

Government COVID-19 Response Measures

As the COVID-19 pandemic continues to rise, the impact of the pandemic on economies persists. This has seen governments implementing response measures which seek to minimise the spread of the pandemic while also minimising its impact on economic performance. The food trade trends presented in the previous section, which illustrate that trade activities are ongoing to demonstrate the commitment by governments to facilitate trade by implementing open trade policies. Additional measures that have been implemented by governments across different regions are presented in the Figures below. They are having varying impacts on food trade and food security.

Figure 2: COVID-19 Responses by selected countries in East Africa in July 2020



ETHIOPIA

- The government through the Ministry of Finance and the Customs Commission took the decision on the 15th of July to remove import taxes and tariffs on essential food commodities: wheat, edible oil, sugar, rice, and baby food to combat price hikes and food shortages due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This has opened opportunities for private sector companies to import these products which will help increase food supplies and ease commodity prices in the country

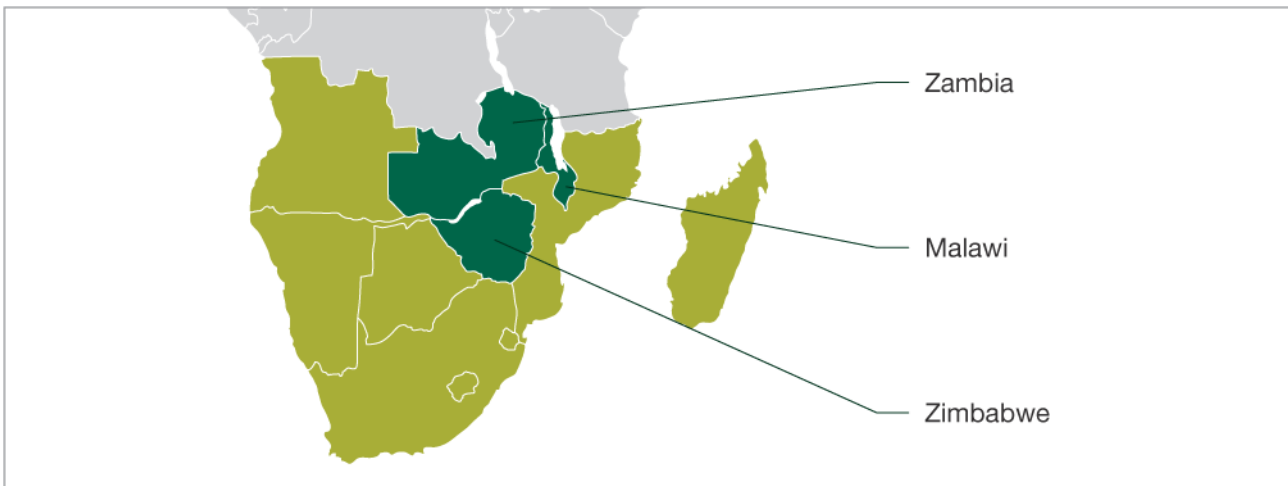
RWANDA

- The government through the Ministry of Finance and Economic planning announced during the budget speech that it will suspend all seed imports effective September 1 ahead of the Agricultural season. The announcement was made on the back of the country's efforts to become self-reliant in the production of maize, wheat and soybean seed over the next three years. This move is expected to result in increased investment in seed systems locally but may affect companies that depended on seed imports in the short-term.

KENYA

- The country maintained its dairy protectionist policy which restricts dairy imports from Uganda. To this end the Kenya Dairy Board continues to decline issuing permits to Ugandan milk producers and exporters. On the 29th of July, the Uganda's Speaker of Parliament Rebecca Kadaga stated publicly that producers of milk and other dairy products remain concerned about the continued imposition of non-tariff barriers affecting trade in the region. This dispute has resulted in a significant decline in milk exports between the two countries impacting various actors along the milk value chain.

Figure 3: COVID-19 Responses by selected countries in Southern Africa in July 2020.



MALAWI

- Government continued purchasing maize for the Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC) at MWK 200 per kg which is above the prevailing market price. This is expected to crowd out private sector traders and restrict maize trade in the country.

ZIMBABWE

- There were reports of lengthy border procedures at the Beitbridge border post which are resulting in a long line of north-bound trucks on the South African side of the border. The delays at the border are due to lengthy custom processes by the Zimbabwe Revenue Authority (ZIMRA) which are conducted manually. Secondly, delays have been due to the recent upward movement in the exchange rate that has resulted in clearing agents not having enough bond to cover the movement of goods in transit. ZIMRA has also reportedly been delaying generating T1s which allow movement of transit cargo even in cases where bonds sufficiently cover the goods. This situation is negatively affecting trade facilitation along the north-south corridor and which is a major corridor for the movement of goods to countries north of Zimbabwe.

ZAMBIA

- Government continued its efforts to procure 1 million metric tonnes of maize for the Food Reserve Agency. This has resulted in the government maintaining its maize export restrictions. The FRA is purchasing maize at 110110 ZMW/50kg was initially below prevailing market prices (ZMW 120 to ZMW 160 per 50 Kg bag) in May and early-June.
- A complaint filed by a wheat importer on the non-tariffs website reports that the Zambian authorities are not providing them with the import license required to import wheat flour from Egypt despite having a COMESA certificate which indicates the goods' place of origin. This is leading to delays in wheat imports in the country which as indicated earlier has a wheat deficit and is currently dependent on imports to meet the bulk of its national supplies.

Agricultural Commodities and Food Price Monitoring

East Africa

Changes in prices of selected crops and markets in East Africa are summarised in Tables 4 and 5.

Table 4: Changes in maize prices in selected East African Countries⁵

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Ethiopia	Maize (white)	Dire Dawa, Wholesale, ETB/100KG***	1,060	-2.48 ↘	-19.08 ↓	2.42 ▲	37.15 ☒	4.52 ▲	9.47 ↑
Kenya	Maize (white)	Eldoret, Wholesale, KES/90KG****	2,770	-11.50 ↓	-10.65 ↓	-6.67 ↓	6.23 ↑		
Kenya	Maize (white)	Mombasa, Wholesale, KES/90KG****	2,717	-14.87 ↓	-20.10 ↓	-26.58 ↓	-9.21 ↓		
Kenya	Maize (white)	Nairobi, Wholesale, KES/90KG****	2,783	-17.29 ↓	-18.02 ↓	-25.64 ↓	-9.12 ↓		
Kenya	Maize (white)	Nakuru, Wholesale, KES/90KG****	2,789	-0.40 ↘	-0.40 ↘	-0.40 ↘	8.31 ↑		
Rwanda	Maize (white)	Kigali, Wholesale, RWF/MT	223	-3.57 ↘	-14.85 ↓	-45.18 ↓	-36.20 ↓	3.02 ▲	
Rwanda	Maize (white)	Nyabiheke (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG	250	-2.91 ↘	-1.96 ↘	-26.47 ↓	-18.22 ↓	2.56 ▲	10.51 ↑
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Arusha (urban), Wholesale, TZS/100KG*	57,444	2.71 ▲	-3.89 ↘	-32.27 ↓	-11.47 ↓	-21.78 ↓	-16.71 ↓
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Dodoma (Majengo), Wholesale, TZS/100KG*	48,306	-4.07 ↘	-15.32 ↓	-47.92 ↓	-15.19 ↓	-3.21 ↘	20.96 ☒
Tanzania	Maize (white)	Morogoro, Wholesale, TZS/100KG*	56,633	3.43 ▲	-6.46 ↓	-30.05 ↓	-12.75 ↓	-10.66 ↓	7.22 ↑
Uganda	Maize (white)	Kampala, Wholesale, USh/tonne	745,828	2.71 ▲	-3.89 ↘	-32.27 ↓	-11.47 ↓	-21.78 ↓	-16.71 ↓
Uganda	Maize (white)	Lira, Wholesale, USh/tonne	696,109	-4.07 ↘	-15.32 ↓	-47.92 ↓	-15.19 ↓	-3.21 ↘	20.96 ☒
Uganda	Maize (white)	Masindi, Wholesale, USh/tonne	715,994	3.43 ▲	-6.46 ↓	-30.05 ↓	-12.75 ↓	-10.66 ↓	7.22 ↑

Note: Last price is for July 2020, *June, **May, ***April and ****March

● = no change; ▲ = low increase (0-5%), ↑ = moderate increase (5-15%), ☒ = high increase (>15%), ↘ = low decrease (0-5%), ↓ = moderate decrease (5-15%), ▼ = high decrease (>15%)

Table 5: Changes in bean prices in selected East African Countries⁶

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Kenya	Bean (dry)	Eldoret, Wholesale, KES/90KG****	9,900	4.76 ▲	22.22 ☒	27.17 ☒	1.85 ▲		
Kenya	Bean (dry)	Mombasa, Wholesale, KES/90KG****	9,000	2.86 ▲	9.09 ↑	15.38 ☒	56.83 ☒		
Kenya	Bean (dry)	Nairobi, Wholesale, KES/90KG****	8,350	-4.79 ↘	-1.63 ↘	-18.07 ↓	27.48 ☒		
Kenya	Bean (dry)	Nakuru, Wholesale, KES/90KG****	8,000	9.22 ↑	51.48 ☒	32.45 ☒	3.90 ▲		
Rwanda	Bean (dry)	Nyabiheke (Camp), Retail, RWF/KG	617	2.78 ▲	-7.50 ↓	28.03 ☒	57.54 ☒	2.27 ▲	-8.29 ↓
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Arusha (urban), Wholesale, TZS/100KG*	173,333	6.20 ↑	10.86 ↑	-3.46 ↘	17.07 ☒	-13.98 ↓	-5.68 ↓
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Dodoma (Majengo), Wholesale, TZS/100KG*	175,611	-10.17 ↓	-1.49 ↘	-30.20 ↓	-3.48 ↘	-2.69 ↘	8.92 ↑
Tanzania	Bean (dry)	Morogoro, Wholesale, TZS/100KG*	190,000	-2.56 ↘	-18.20 ↓	-0.52 ↘	8.57 ↑	-6.53 ↓	5.76 ↑
Uganda	Bean (dry)	Kampala, Wholesale, USh/tonne	2,187,764	6.20 ↑	10.86 ↑	-3.46 ↘	17.07 ☒	-13.98 ↓	-5.68 ↓
Uganda	Bean (dry)	Lira, Wholesale, USh/tonne	1,988,876	-10.17 ↓	-1.49 ↘	-30.20 ↓	-3.48 ↘	-2.69 ↘	8.92 ↑

Note: Last price is for July 2020, *June, **May, ***April and ****March

● = no change; ▲ = low increase (0-5%), ↑ = moderate increase (5-15%), ☒ = high increase (>15%), ↘ = low decrease (0-5%), ↓ = moderate decrease (5-15%), ▼ = high decrease (>15%)

⁵ Author's construction based on data from WFP (2020) and FAO (2020)

⁶ Author's construction based on data from WFP (2020) and FAO (2020)

Southern Africa

Table 6 summarises changes in the prices of selected crops and markets in Southern Africa.

Table 6: Changes in maize prices in selected Southern African Countries⁷

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Malawi	Maize (white)	Mzuzu, Retail, MWK/KG*	143	-13.65 ↓	-58.10 ↓	-44.47 ↓	-4.67 ↘	5.69 ↑	30.65 ×
Malawi	Maize (white)	Nsanje, Retail, MWK/KG*	200	21.07 ×	-29.39 ↓	-35.48 ↓	17.86 ×	13.02 ↑	31.10 ×
Mozambique	Maize (white)	Angónia, Retail, MZN/KG*	14	16.09 ×	-46.67 ↓	-42.88 ↓	14.25 ↑	10.94 ↑	29.39 ×
Mozambique	Maize (white)	Chimoio, Retail, MZN/KG**	11	0.00 ●	-48.72 ↓	-42.85 ↓	-4.75 ↘	33.33 ×	59.84 ×
Mozambique	Maize (white)	Gorongosa, Retail, MZN/KG*	15	15.29 ×	-21.27 ↓	-35.30 ↓	13.58 ↑	20.55 ×	54.02 ×
Mozambique	Maize (white)	Maputo, Retail, MZN/KG*	26	0.00 ●	-10.01 ↓	-2.91 ↘	24.14 ×	-2.53 ↘	10.07 ↑
Zambia	Maize (white)	Chipata, Retail, ZMW/KG**	3	-14.44 ↓	-29.12 ↓	-16.93 ↓	26.10 ×	11.78 ↑	35.67 ×
Zambia	Maize (white)	Kabwe, Retail, ZMW/KG**	2	-47.85 ↓	-52.26 ↓	-39.25 ↓	0.00 ●	46.50 ×	74.07 ×
Zambia	Maize (white)	Livingstone, Retail, ZMW/KG**	3	-44.40 ↓	-58.32 ↓	-38.77 ↓	-18.71 ↓	-3.24 ↘	16.19 ×
Zambia	Maize (white)	Lusaka, Retail, ZMW/KG**	4	-23.08 ↓	-20.30 ↓	-6.46 ↓	38.16 ×	8.57 ↑	10.95 ↑
Zambia	Maize (white)	Mpika, Retail, ZMW/KG**	3	-43.69 ↓	-43.69 ↓	-24.92 ↓	-19.61 ↓	-0.80 ↘	16.40 ×

Note: Last price is for July 2020, *June, **May, ***April and ****March

● = no change; ▲ = low increase (0-5%), ↑ = moderate increase (5-15%), × = high increase (>15%), ↘ = low decrease (0-5%), ↓ = moderate decrease (5-15%), ▼ = high decrease (>15%)

West Africa

Tables 7-9 presents changes in the prices of selected crops and markets in West Africa.

Table 7: Changes in maize prices in selected West African countries⁸

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Cote d'Ivoire	Maize (white)	Korhogo, Retail, XOF/KG	225	-6.29 ↓	-5.46 ↓	125.00 ×	50.00 ×	-7.40 ↓	-12.16 ↓
Cote d'Ivoire	Maize (white)	Man, Retail, XOF/KG	250	0.00 ●	10.99 ↑	11.11 ↑	-23.08 ↓	-17.55 ↓	-18.94 ↓
Ghana	Maize (white)	Accra, Wholesale, GHS/100KG*	176	0.00 ●	7.49 ↑	2.60 ▲	9.73 ↑	0.42 ▲	-9.65 ↓
Ghana	Maize (white)	Bolga, Wholesale, GHS/100KG*	101	-5.32 ↓	-14.57 ↓	-6.77 ↓	-18.14 ↓	5.65 ↑	5.24 ↑
Ghana	Maize (white)	Kumasi, Wholesale, GHS/100KG*	195	0.00 ●	-0.65 ↘	21.34 ×	23.19 ×	10.01 ↑	-13.61 ↓
Ghana	Maize (white)	Techiman, Wholesale, GHS/100KG*	109	0.75 ▲	8.50 ↑	41.06 ×	-17.03 ↓	-30.88 ↓	-32.18 ↓
Mali	Maize (white)	Ansongo, Retail, XOF/KG*	225	-5.06 ↓	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	-4.51 ↘	-15.89 ↓
Mali	Maize (white)	Badalabougou, Retail, XOF/KG*	185	-7.50 ↓	5.71 ↑	15.63 ×	2.21 ▲	2.41 ▲	-8.85 ↓
Mali	Maize (white)	Faladié, Retail, XOF/KG*	150	-14.29 ↓	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	-14.29 ↓	11.78 ↑	-3.13 ↘
Mali	Maize (white)	Kayes Centre, Retail, XOF/KG*	200	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	-1.96 ↘	0.00 ●	2.88 ▲	3.63 ▲
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Ibadan, Wholesale, Naira/kg**	130	4.00 ▲	28.40 ×	30.00 ×	30.00 ×		
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Kano, Wholesale, Naira/kg**	115	3.96 ▲	24.82 ×	18.21 ×	28.78 ×		
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Kaura Namoda, Wholesale, Naira/kg**	110	0.23 ▲	17.12 ×	24.84 ×	21.59 ×		
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Lagos, Wholesale, Naira/kg**	140	5.06 ▲	31.69 ×	35.51 ×	30.47 ×		
Nigeria	Maize (white)	Maiduguri, Wholesale, Naira/kg**	118	4.44 ▲	36.23 ×	22.08 ×	28.77 ×		
Togo	Maize (white)	Amegnran, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/kg*	140	0.00 ●	7.69 ↑	12.00 ↑	3.70 ▲		
Togo	Maize (white)	Anie, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/kg*	130	4.00 ▲	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	-3.70 ↘		
Togo	Maize (white)	Cinkassé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/kg*	135	3.85 ▲	0.00 ●	22.73 ×	9.76 ↑		
Togo	Maize (white)	Kara, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/kg*	165	1.23 ▲	14.58 ↑	13.01 ↑	6.45 ↑		
Togo	Maize (white)	Korhogo, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/kg*	135	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	11.57 ↑	3.05 ▲		
Togo	Maize (white)	Lomé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/kg*	179	5.29 ↑	6.55 ↑	15.48 ×	-3.76 ↘		

Note: Last price is for July 2020, *June, **May, ***April and ****March

● = no change; ▲ = low increase (0-5%), ↑ = moderate increase (5-15%), × = high increase (>15%), ↘ = low decrease (0-5%), ↓ = moderate decrease (5-15%), ▼ = high decrease (>15%)

⁷ Author's construction based on data from WFP (2020)

⁸ Author's construction based on data from WFP (2020)

Table 8: Changes in millet prices in selected West African countries⁹

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Burkina Faso	Millet	Bousse, Retail, XOF/KG*	201	24.84 ⬇	12.29 ⬆	36.73 ⬇	24.84 ⬇	-18.09 ⬇	-18.93 ⬇
Burkina Faso	Millet	Dori, Retail, XOF/KG*	253	2.43 ⬆	16.06 ⬇	11.95 ⬆	1.20 ⬆	7.19 ⬆	-11.55 ⬇
Burkina Faso	Millet	Gourcy, Retail, XOF/KG*	189	4.42 ⬆	11.83 ⬆	7.39 ⬆	6.78 ⬆	2.85 ⬆	0.91 ⬆
Burkina Faso	Millet	Ouagadougou (Sankaryare), Retail, XOF/KG*	221	3.27 ⬆	3.76 ⬆	10.50 ⬆	-4.33 ⬆	-5.03 ⬆	-6.93 ⬇
Burkina Faso	Millet	Sud-ouest, Retail, XOF/KG*	220	-5.17 ⬇	27.17 ⬇	10.55 ⬆	11.11 ⬆	-4.37 ⬆	-4.19 ⬆
Mali	Millet	Ansongo, Retail, XOF/KG*	235	-11.32 ⬇	17.50 ⬇	17.50 ⬇	-6.00 ⬇	-11.11 ⬇	-11.50 ⬇
Mali	Millet	Badalabougou, Retail, XOF/KG*	200	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	-9.09 ⬇	0.00 ●	1.20 ⬆	1.68 ⬆
Mali	Millet	Faladié, Retail, XOF/KG*	200	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	8.11 ⬆	0.00 ●	-0.42 ⬆	0.24 ⬆
Mali	Millet	Gao, Retail, XOF/KG*	250	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	6.38 ⬆	-3.74 ⬆	-5.66 ⬇
Mali	Millet	Kayes Centre, Retail, XOF/KG*	256	1.19 ⬆	2.40 ⬆	1.59 ⬆	-10.80 ⬇	-2.29 ⬆	-2.16 ⬆
Niger	Millet	Abalak, Retail, XOF/KG*	292	0.69 ⬆	7.75 ⬆	29.20 ⬇	22.18 ⬇	-3.63 ⬆	-9.29 ⬇
Niger	Millet	Bonkaney, Retail, XOF/KG*	240	2.56 ⬆	2.56 ⬆	2.56 ⬆	31.15 ⬇	6.41 ⬆	-3.75 ⬆
Niger	Millet	Goure, Retail, XOF/KG*	282	3.30 ⬆	-1.40 ⬆	21.03 ⬇	4.44 ⬆	-5.96 ⬆	-20.27 ⬇
Niger	Millet	Katako, Retail, XOF/KG*	257	0.78 ⬆	7.08 ⬆	18.98 ⬇	77.24 ⬇	4.86 ⬆	-5.93 ⬇
Nigeria	Millet	Ibadan, Wholesale, Naira/kg**	145	0.00 ●	29.46 ⬇	29.46 ⬇	11.54 ⬆		
Nigeria	Millet	Kano, Wholesale, Naira/kg**	139	10.18 ⬆	44.16 ⬇	52.73 ⬇	50.62 ⬇		
Nigeria	Millet	Kaura Namoda, Wholesale, Naira/kg**	119	-0.46 ⬆	13.63 ⬆	44.70 ⬇	30.98 ⬇		
Nigeria	Millet	Lagos, Wholesale, Naira/kg**	175	13.50 ⬆	31.95 ⬇	42.74 ⬇	40.73 ⬇		
Nigeria	Millet	Maiduguri, Wholesale, Naira/kg**	148	10.28 ⬆	59.46 ⬇	63.89 ⬇	47.50 ⬇		

Note: Last price is for July 2020, *June, **May, ***April and ****March

● = no change; ▲ = low increase (0-5%), ⬆ = moderate increase (5-15%), ⬇ = high increase (>15%), ⬆ = low decrease (0-5%), ⬇ = moderate decrease (5-15%), ⬇ = high decrease (>15%)

Table 9: Changes in sorghum prices in selected West African countries¹⁰

Country	Crop	Market	Last Price	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	Next 3 Months*	Next 6 Months*
Mali	Sorghum	Badalabougou, Retail, XOF/KG*	200	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	-9.09 ⬇	0.00 ●	-0.58 ⬆	-2.75 ⬆
Mali	Sorghum	Faladié, Retail, XOF/KG*	200	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	8.11 ⬆	0.00 ●	10.20 ⬆	-4.01 ⬆
Mali	Sorghum	Gao, Retail, XOF/KG*	250	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	-3.85 ⬆	-3.70 ⬆	-5.64 ⬇
Mali	Sorghum	Kayes Centre, Retail, XOF/KG*	246	-1.60 ⬆	-1.60 ⬆	-2.38 ⬆	-1.60 ⬆	-2.63 ⬆	-4.76 ⬆
Niger	Sorghum	Abalak, Retail, XOF/KG*	280	6.87 ⬆	19.66 ⬇	32.70 ⬇	31.46 ⬇	-3.41 ⬆	-9.40 ⬇
Niger	Sorghum	Bonkaney, Retail, XOF/KG*	239	-1.65 ⬆	-1.65 ⬆	4.82 ⬆	41.42 ⬇	8.62 ⬆	3.14 ⬆
Niger	Sorghum	Goure, Retail, XOF/KG*	242	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	34.44 ⬇	3.86 ⬆	0.29 ⬆	-17.63 ⬇
Niger	Sorghum	Katako, Retail, XOF/KG*	240	0.00 ●	0.00 ●	21.21 ⬇	50.94 ⬇	16.94 ⬆	18.32 ⬇
Nigeria	Sorghum	Ibadan, Wholesale, Naira/kg**	135	0.00 ●	27.66 ⬇	22.73 ⬇	28.57 ⬇		
Nigeria	Sorghum	Kano, Wholesale, Naira/kg**	107	-0.92 ⬆	14.33 ⬆	18.49 ⬇	47.75 ⬇		
Nigeria	Sorghum	Kaura Namoda, Wholesale, Naira/kg**	109	-6.63 ⬇	16.55 ⬇	19.22 ⬇	12.53 ⬆		
Nigeria	Sorghum	Lagos, Wholesale, Naira/kg**	147	4.06 ⬆	28.32 ⬇	27.49 ⬇	25.85 ⬇		
Nigeria	Sorghum	Maiduguri, Wholesale, Naira/kg**	113	7.14 ⬆	40.63 ⬇	45.16 ⬇	13.92 ⬆		
Togo	Sorghum	Anie, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/kg*	242	5.22 ⬆	12.04 ⬆	32.97 ⬇	29.41 ⬇		
Togo	Sorghum	Cinkassé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/kg*	135	0.00 ●	1.50 ⬆	8.87 ⬆	-5.59 ⬆		
Togo	Sorghum	Kara, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/kg*	245	0.00 ●	11.36 ⬆	13.95 ⬆	28.95 ⬇		
Togo	Sorghum	Kor bongou, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/kg*	135	0.00 ●	-12.34 ⬇	0.75 ⬆	-3.57 ⬆		
Togo	Sorghum	Lomé, Retail, CFA Franc BCEAO/kg*	280	7.69 ⬆	16.67 ⬇	10.67 ⬆	4.48 ⬆		

Note: Last price is for July 2020, *June, **May, ***April and ****March

● = no change; ▲ = low increase (0-5%), ⬆ = moderate increase (5-15%), ⬇ = high increase (>15%), ⬆ = low decrease (0-5%), ⬇ = moderate decrease (5-15%), ⬇ = high decrease (>15%)

⁹ Author's construction based on data from WFP (2020) and FAO (2020)

¹⁰ Author's construction based on data from WFP (2020) and FAO (2020)

Food Security Outlook

Across Africa, FAO and WFP analysis of the COVID-19 pandemic impact identified 15 countries as hunger hotspots (Figure 4). Some of the driving factors triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic that are pushing people into severe hunger conditions are reduced household purchasing power that is impacting on food access, disruptions in supply chains affecting the movement of food to areas of needs and movement of inputs to production areas, limited safety nets to protect the vulnerable populations, and multiple existing risks such as persistent armed conflict and insecurity.

FAO-WFP Early Warning Analysis of Acute Food Insecurity Hotspots

July 2020

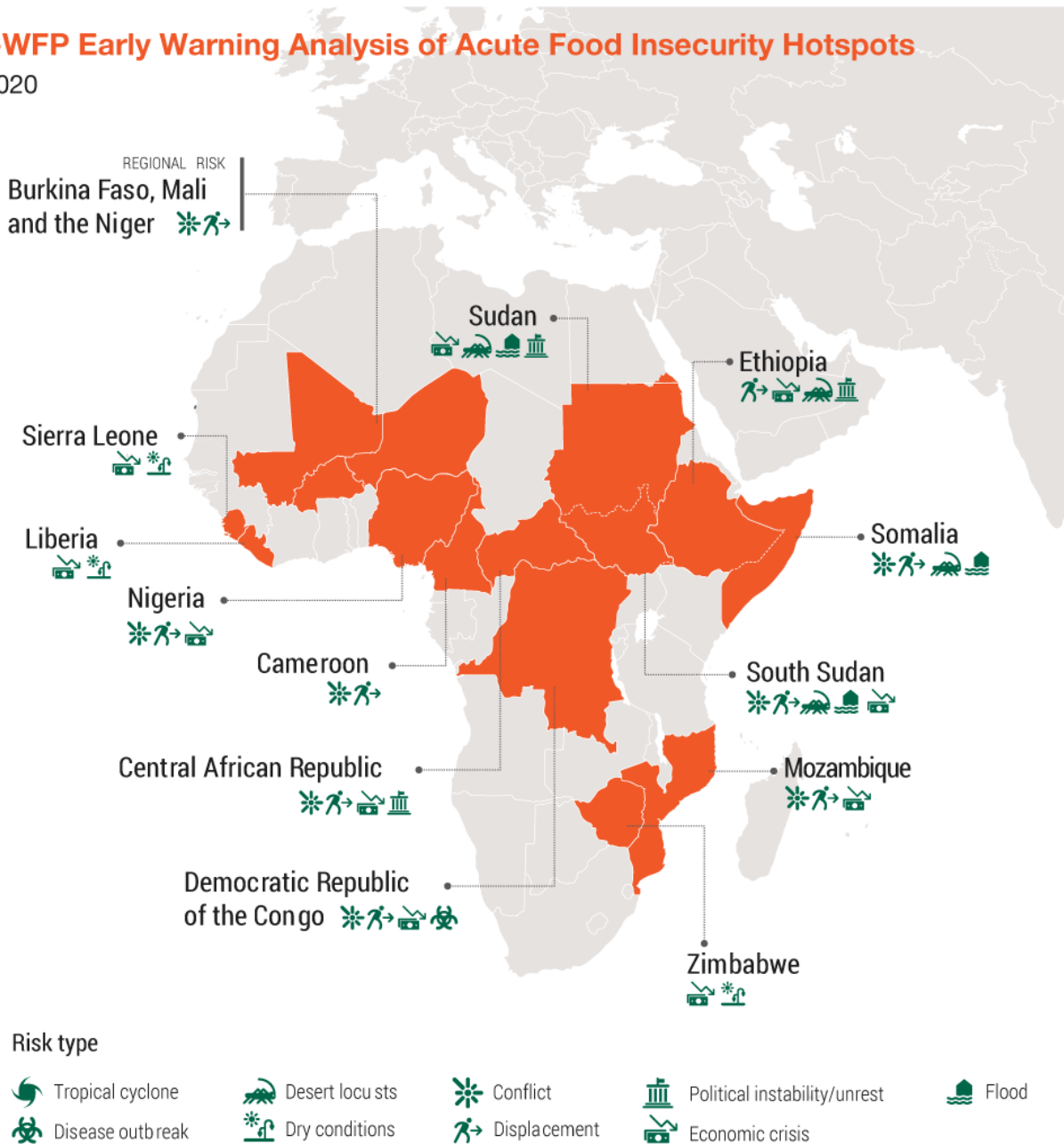


Figure 4: FAO-WFP early warning analysis of acute food insecurity hotspots

Source: Adapted from FAO and WFP (2020)¹¹

¹¹ FAO and WFP. 2020. FAO-WFP early warning analysis of acute food insecurity hotspots: July 2020. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb0258en>

East Africa

The East Africa region experienced mixed food security outcomes across ranging from emergency to minimal food security situations. These food security outcomes were sustained by the protracted conflict, long-term macroeconomic challenges, and the economic impacts of COVID-19, weather shocks, and desert locust. South Sudan experienced an emergency (IPC Phase 4) food security situation while Sudan and some parts Ethiopia and Somalia faced a crisis (IPC Phase 3) food security situation. Kenya and some parts of Somalia experienced a stressed (IPC Phase 2) situation while Ethiopia and Uganda are predominantly facing experiencing a minimal (IPC Phase 1) food security situation. These outcomes are projected to persist until September with some parts of South Sudan expected to improve between October 2020 and January 2021 moving from IPC phase 3 to IPC Phase 2. These results are presented in Figure 5 below.

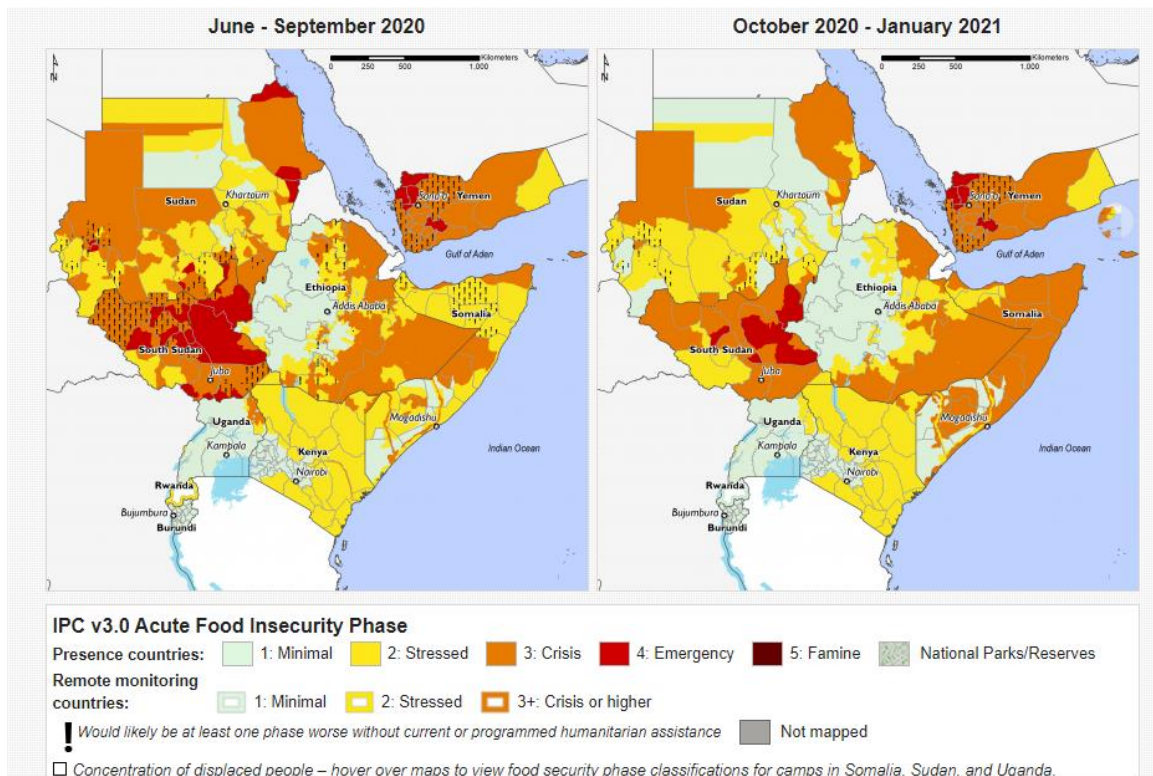


Figure 5: East Africa Food Security Classification June-September 2020 and October 2020-January 2021¹²

Further analysis by the FAO and WFP (2020) on the factors compounding the food security situation in East Africa identified several factors across different countries. In **Somalia**, the food security situation is being compounded by flooding, dry spells, a locust invasion, risk of further conflict escalation and COVID-19. In **South Sudan**, conflict, macroeconomic challenges, a desert locust invasion, natural hazards and COVID-19 are driving food insecurity. In **Ethiopia**, COVID-19-related mitigation measures, in combination with recent flooding and crop losses caused by desert locusts, are projected to result in below-average secondary season Belg harvest in June-July which will worsen the food security situation in the country.

Across these selected countries in East Africa, a total of 66.2 million people currently do not have sufficient food for consumption according to recent statistics from the World Food Program's Hunger Map¹³. South Sudan has the highest number of people facing a food consumption crisis, with

¹² <https://fews.net/east-africa> Accessed 04 August 2020

¹³ <https://hungermmap.wfp.org/> Accessed 04 August 2020

approximately 55% of the country currently without sufficient food for consumption. Tanzania has the least number of people facing a food crisis, with only 7% of the country's total population currently without sufficient food for consumption. These results are summarised in detail in the Table below.

Table 10: Number of people facing food consumption crisis in selected East African Countries¹⁴

Country	Population	People with insufficient food consumption	Acute malnutrition (of children under 5)	Chronic malnutrition of children under 5
Ethiopia	109.2m	31.0m (28%)	7.2%	36.8%
Kenya	51.4m	9.3m (18%)	4.2%	26.2%
Rwanda	12.3m	3.3m (27%)	2.3%	38.3%
South Sudan	11.0m	6.0m (55%)	22.7%	31.3%
Tanzania	56.3m	3.7m (7%)	3.5%	31.8%
Uganda	42.7m	12.9m (30%)	3.5%	28.9%

Southern Africa

Southern Africa also experienced mixed food security outcomes in July. Zambia, Malawi, central parts of Zimbabwe and northern parts of Mozambique experienced a minimal (IPC Phase 1) food security situation while most parts of Zimbabwe and Southern Mozambique experienced a crisis (IPC Phase 3) situation. Regions facing a minimal food security outcome have been sustained by the countries' main harvests. The situation is expected to persist until September. Between October 2020 and January 2021 the situation is expected to worsen in Zimbabwe with central parts of the country moving from an IPC Phase 1 to an IPC Phase 2 situation while in the other countries the situation is projected to remain stable.

In **Mozambique**, multiple shocks including consecutive droughts in southern provinces affecting last year's and this year's harvests, localized flooding in early 2020, pests, and the effects of cyclones Idai and Kenneth in 2019 continue to worsen the food security situation in the country. In **Zimbabwe**, the COVID-19 pandemic is exacerbating an already critical food security situation which has long been affected by the macroeconomic crisis and consecutive years of drought.

¹⁴ <https://hungermap.wfp.org/> Accessed 04 August 2020.

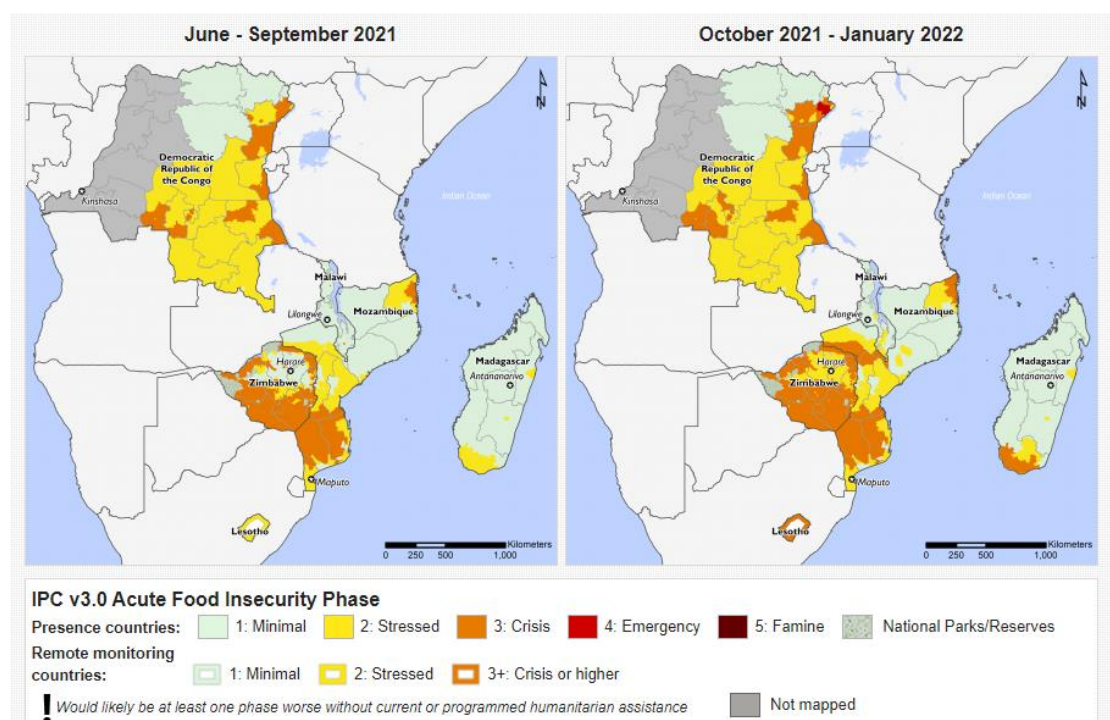


Figure 6: Southern Africa Food Security Classification June-September 2020 and October 2020-January 2021¹⁵

A total of 24.5 million people are currently facing a food consumption crisis across selected countries in Southern Africa according to recent statistics from the WFP World Hunger Map¹⁶. Zimbabwe has the highest number of people facing a food consumption crisis, with approximately 55% of the population currently without sufficient food for consumption. Malawi has the least number of people facing a food consumption crisis: 10% of the population are currently without sufficient food for consumption.

Table 11: Number of people facing food consumption crisis in selected Southern African Countries¹⁷

Country	Population	People with insufficient food consumption	Acute malnutrition (of children under 5)	Chronic malnutrition of children under 5
Malawi	18.1m	1.8m (10%)	1.3%	39.0%
Mozambique	29.5m	9.7m (33%)	4.4%	42.3%
Zambia	17.4m	5.1m (29%)	4.2%	34.6%
Zimbabwe	14.4m	7.9m (55%)	2.9%	23.5%

West Africa

The West African region experienced a mixed food security situation in July across the different countries that were monitored. Nigeria and Mali experienced a minimal (IPC Phase 1) situation while Niger experienced a stressed (IPC Phase 2) situation. The situation is expected to persist until

¹⁵ <https://fews.net/southern-africa> Accessed 04 August 2020

¹⁶ <https://hungermap.wfp.org/> Accessed 04 August 2020.

¹⁷ <https://hungermap.wfp.org/> Accessed 04 August 2020.

September, improving in Mali between October 2020 and January 2021, where the country will move to IPC phase 1. These results are presented in the Figure below.

Factors contributing to the food security situations in countries across the region include the COVID-19 pandemic, which, in **Nigeria**, has reduced the purchasing power of the Naira. In the northeastern parts of the country, where approximately 2.5 million people have been displaced, conflicts are also affecting food security. Similarly, in **Burkina Faso, Mali and the Niger** conflicts and difficult security situations in the region are contributing to food insecurity.

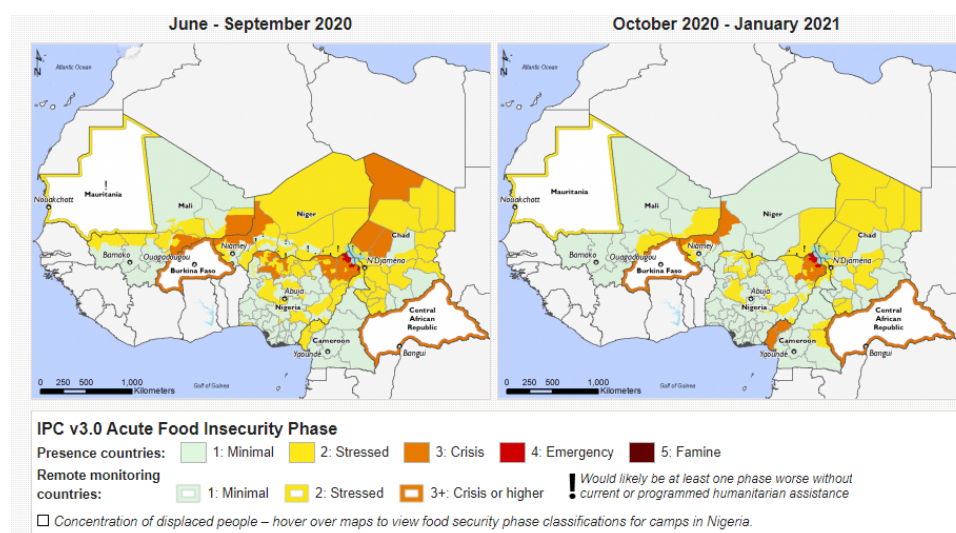


Figure 7: The Sahel and West Africa Food Security Classification June-September 2020 and October 2020-January 2021¹⁸

A total of 85.7 million people are currently faced with a food consumption crisis across selected countries in West Africa according to recent statistics from the WFP World Hunger Map. Burkina Faso, Niger and Mali have the highest number of people without sufficient food for consumption with 63%, 61% and 48% of the countries' population currently without sufficient food for consumption. Ghana and Nigeria have the least number of people facing a food consumption crisis with 18% and 19% of the countries' total population currently without sufficient food for consumption. The results across the different countries are presented in Table 12 below.

Table 12: Number of people facing food consumption crisis in selected Southern African Countries¹⁹

Country	Population	People with insufficient food consumption	Acute malnutrition (of children under 5)	Chronic malnutrition of children under 5
Burkina Faso	19.8m	12.4m (63%)	8.4%	24.9%
Cote d'Ivoire	25.1m	4.8m (19%)	6.1%	21.6%
Ghana	29.8m	5.3m (18%)	6.8%	17.5%
Mali	19.1m	9.2m (48%)	9.0%	26.9%
Niger	22.4m	13.7m (61%)	14.1%	48.5%
Nigeria	202.8m	38.1m (19%)	6.8%	36.8%
Togo	7.9m	2.2m (28%)	5.7%	23.8%

¹⁸ <https://fews.net/west-africa> Accessed 04 August 2020.

¹⁹ <https://hungermap.wfp.org/> Accessed 04 August 2020

Food Supply, Consumption, and Stocks

East Africa

Domestic consumption levels for all major grain commodities remained lower than total food supplies across all the focus countries in the region. Food stocks also continued to decline in most commodity areas across most countries except in Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Uganda, where stocks increased for some commodities. Wheat stocks increased in Tanzania while maize and sorghum stocks increased in Uganda. Ethiopia recorded an increase in maize and wheat stocks. Despite the results presented in the Table below suggesting countries have enough food available for consumption, the food consumption suggests that most people in these countries are faced with a food consumption crisis due to physical and economic barriers. With most countries having lifted movement restrictions which have allowed food products to be distributed and with most countries in the region currently not faced with major conflicts that may disrupt food distribution and physical access, it can be inferred that the low consumption levels can be due to lack of income possibly due to COVID-19.

Table 13: Food Supply and Consumption stocks in selected East African countries for June 2020

Country/ Crop	Total supplies (1000MT)	Domestic Consumption ²⁰ (1000MT)	Beginning stocks ²¹ (1000MT)	Ending Stocks (1000MT)
Ethiopia				
Maize	9406	8600	803	806
Millet	1100	1100	-	-
Rice	661	661	-	-
Sorghum	5950	5300	670	575
Wheat	7016	6650	291	366
Soybean	104	20	4	4
Kenya				
Maize	4520	4400	320	115
Millet	90	90	-	-
Rice	799	730	69	69
Sorghum	324	270	24	24
Wheat	2742	2500	292	217
Rwanda				
Maize	591	540	51	41
Millet	4	4	-	-
Sorghum	170	170	-	-
Wheat	240	215	20	25
South Sudan				
Maize	110	110	-	-
Millet	6	6	-	-
Sorghum	859	850	9	9
Tanzania				
Maize	6681	6100	481	481
Millet	350	350	-	-
Rice	2260	2230	-	-
Sorghum	889	800	89	84

²⁰ Domestic consumption captures commodity utilization across food, feed, seed, waste, and industrial processing

²¹ Beginning stocks data indicates the ending stocks carried into the new month whereas ending stocks indicate available commodity remaining at the end of the marketing month for use in the next month.

Country/ Crop	Total supplies (1000MT)	Domestic Consumption ²⁰ (1000MT)	Beginning stocks ²¹ (1000MT)	Ending Stocks (1000MT)
Wheat	1279	1160	89	99
Uganda				
Maize	2905	2650	100	155
Millet	240	240	-	-
Rice	256	246	-	-
Sorghum	463	385	58	68
Wheat	591	530	71	61
Soybean	30	25	-	-

Source: Own construction using data from the United States Department of Agriculture: Foreign Agriculture Service

Southern Africa

Food supplies exceeded domestic consumption for all commodities across the selected countries in the region. Food stocks continued to increase in Malawi and Zambia for major grain commodities sustained by supplies from the main harvest. In Mozambique, food stocks declined significantly across major grain commodities. Like East Africa, most Southern African countries have many people faced with a food consumption crisis despite results in the Table suggesting that countries have enough supplies which are exceeding domestic consumption. Similar conclusions can, therefore, be drawn that these segments of the population facing this food crisis do not have the economic means to access to food, possibly due to COVID-19 related income losses.

Table 14: Food Supply and Consumption stocks in selected Southern African countries for June 2020

Country/ Crop	Total Supplies (1000MT)	Domestic Consumption (1000MT)	Beginning stocks (1000MT)	Ending Stocks (1000MT)
Malawi				
Maize	3638	3300	188	238
Wheat	168	160	7	8
Mozambique				
Maize	1861	1800	161	61
Millet	20	20	-	-
Rice	895	895	-	-
Sorghum	290	275	80	15
Wheat	807	750	57	57
Zambia				
Maize	3701	2450	294	851
Millet	45	45	-	-
Sorghum	20	20	-	-
Wheat	242	225	12	17
Soybean	295	271	10	14

Source: Own construction using data from the United States Department of Agriculture: Foreign Agriculture Service

West Africa

Domestic food consumption levels remained lower than total food supplies across most countries in the region except in Cote d'Ivoire, where domestic maize consumption was marginally higher than total supplies. While this trend suggests, there is enough food supply to meet domestic consumption,

the food security outlook for the region which indicates an acute food security situation indicates that these low domestic consumption levels imply limited purchasing power among the population. Food stocks continued to decline across most commodities in all the countries in the region except in Ghana, where wheat stocks increased by 6 per cent. Similar to other regions, West Africa has several countries where a significant proportion of the population is faced with a food consumption crisis despite supply and consumption trends, suggesting there is enough food available for consumption. In addition to possible economic challenges due to COVID-19 related income losses, physical barriers to access can also be ascribed to the ongoing conflicts in Mali, which are likely to disrupt food distribution efforts.

Table 15: Food Supply and Consumption stocks in selected West African countries for June 2020

Country/ Crop	Total Supply (1000MT)	Domestic Consumption (1000MT)	Beginning stocks (1000MT)	Ending Stocks (1000MT)
Burkina Faso				
Maize	1827	1700	217	107
Millet	1000	1000	-	-
Rice	895	854	41	41
Sorghum	1978	1800	178	173
Wheat	346	340	6	6
Cote d'Ivoire				
Maize	1071	1020	41	41
Millet	65	65	-	-
Rice	3228	2650	478	478
Sorghum	65	65	-	-
Wheat	822	520	172	152
Ghana				
Maize	2309	2150	259	154
Millet	175	175	-	-
Rice	1782	1550	257	232
Sorghum	280	280	-	-
Wheat	1218	825	228	243
Mali				
Maize	3921	3500	621	421
Millet	1800	1800	-	-
Rice	2656	2500	245	156
Sorghum	1633	1500	133	133
Wheat	467	430	47	37
Niger				
Millet	3800	3800	-	-
Rice	475	475	-	-
Sorghum	2062	2000	137	62
Wheat	230	230	-	-
Nigeria				
Maize	11722	11500	222	122
Millet	2000	2000	-	-
Rice	7202	6600	762	602
Sorghum	7017	6850	117	117
Wheat	5360	4760	200	200
Soybean	750	750	-	-
Togo				
Maize	975	920	70	55

Country/ Crop	Total Supply (1000MT)	Domestic Consumption (1000MT)	Beginning stocks (1000MT)	Ending Stocks (1000MT)
Millet	30	30	-	-
Rice	401	401	-	-
Sorghum	300	300	-	-
Wheat	306	280	16	26

Source: Own construction using data from the United States Department of Agriculture: Foreign Agriculture Service

Climatic Conditions and Potential Implications for Food and Nutrition Security

The forecasts of precipitation anomalies across the continent are presented in Figure 8. The estimates indicate minimal above-normal rainfall conditions for southern parts of Ethiopia, western Uganda and scattered parts of South Sudan. No changes are projected in Southern Africa from the last month's forecasts as the region remains in the dry season. In West Africa, the southern parts of the region are expected to experience below-normal rainfall conditions. This is contrary to the northern parts of the region which are forecasted to have above-normal rainfall conditions. As indicated in earlier Food Security Monitor reports, the interaction of climate variability with other shocks such as the COVID-19 pandemic, persistent armed conflict and insecurity, desert locust invasion, macroeconomic challenges significantly affect local food production. Regional food trade remains critical to help adapt to the impacts of climate change and variability, and other shocks (Figure 9).

Adaptation to climate change affects food availability, food access, food utilisation and stability of food security for millions of the poor people around the world. Trade helps ensure the availability and accessibility of sufficient and nutritious food to those experiencing shortages due to impacts of climate change and other shocks. Through stabilising food prices given shocks such as climate change, trade contributes to improving food access by millions of poor households (Wiebe, et al., 2015; Brown & Kshirsagar, 2015). Cross border trade also helps contribute to building the adaptive capacity of food systems to climate change by facilitating the movement of climate-smart agricultural inputs and technologies such as improved inputs and livestock breeds across borders.

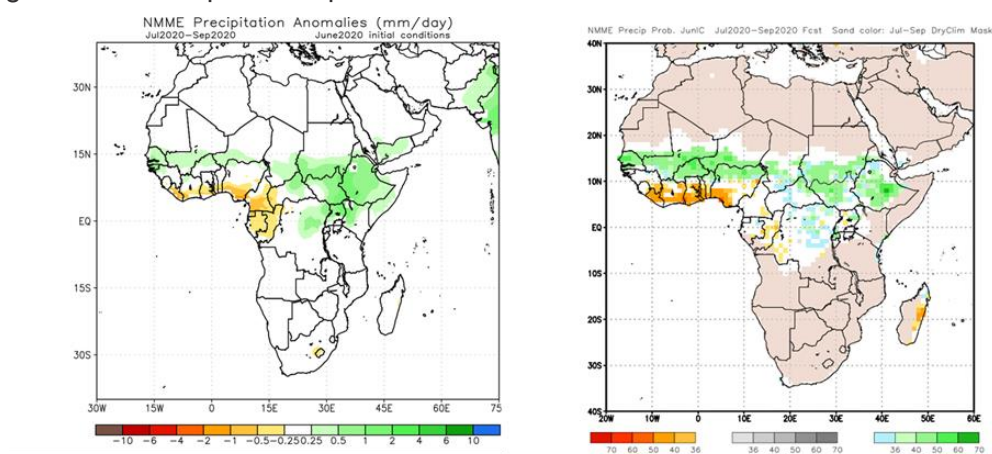


Figure 8: North American Multi-Model Ensemble (NMME) rainfall forecast for July 2020, based on June 2020 initial conditions²²

²² The image on the left shows the probabilistic forecast and the right image shows the standardized forecast anomaly (the average across the models). The orange/red and green colours indicate the dominant tercile category (below-normal or above-normal) forecast by the

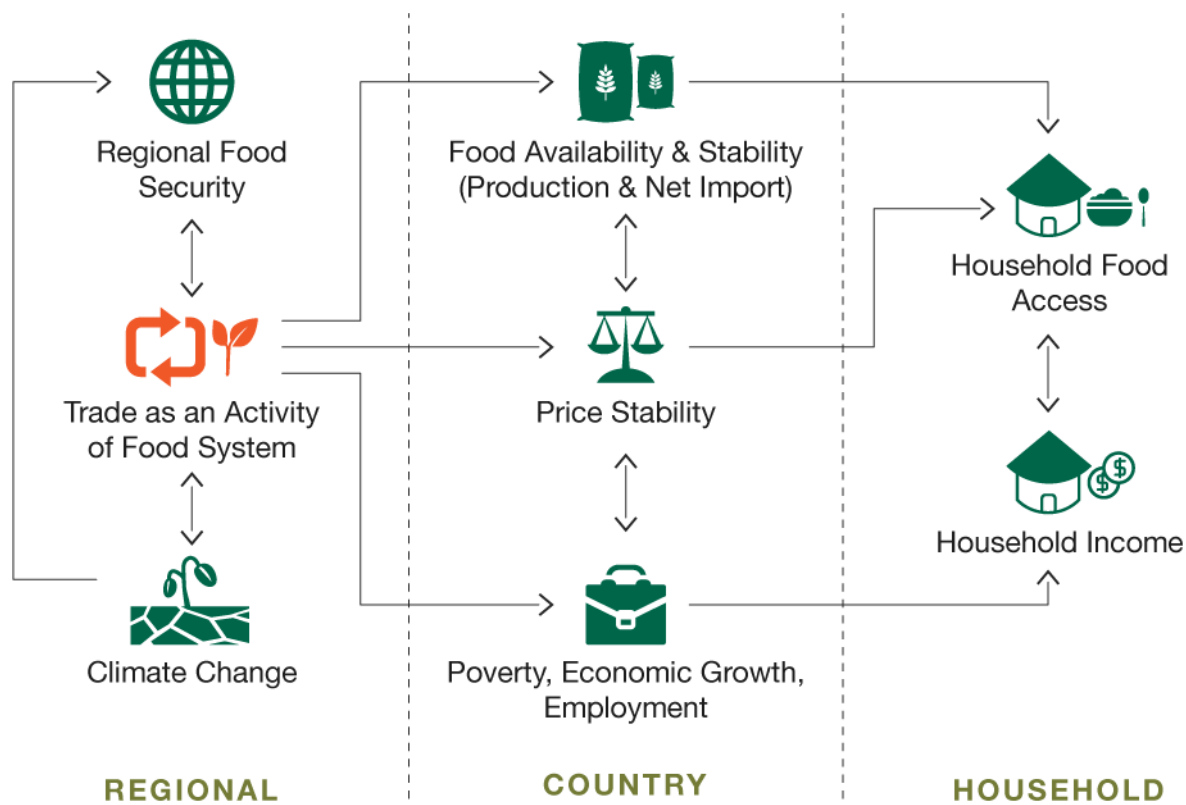


Figure 9: Regional, country and household climate impacts and the role of food trade

Source: Adapted from Brown et al. (2017)

Desert Locust Outbreak and Impacts on Food Security, and Trade

Although the desert locust situation remains a threat in the Horn of Africa, control operations and the migration of the locust northwards has contributed to the decline in second-generation spring swarms in northwest Kenya (FAO, 2020)²³. Figure 10 presents the desert locust situation as of the end of July and forecast for August. The estimates of the locust impacted cropland area from Gro Intelligence Desert Locust Impact model are presented in Figure 11.

The estimates of the impacts cropland area from the beginning of June indicate a gradual decline to the next estimate on the 25th of June. However, compared to the previous month, the estimates for the second week of July on the 11th (Figure 11) show sharp increases in locust impacted cropland in Ethiopia from 5.64 million ha on 25 June 2020 to 13.57 million ha on 11 July 2020 and in Uganda (from 2.98 million ha to 6.60 million ha) during the same period. In Kenya, the estimates of impacted cropland slightly increased from 2.30 million ha to 3.36 million ha while in Somalia, the impacted cropland moderately increased from 1.37 million ha to 2.30 million ha.

The increases in cropland negatively impacted by the desert locust affect local food production, alongside multiple existing challenges such as climate variability and extremes, the COVID-19

NMME models – colour intensity shows the corresponding probability of the forecast. White colour indicates where there is disagreement amongst models as the most-likely tercile category. Original images are available at www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov

²³ FAO (2020). Desert Locust situation update 3 August 2020. Rome, Italy. Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations.

pandemic shock. Movement of food to the impacted areas remains important to stabilise local food supplies and prices.

In West Africa, there are local populations of scattered desert locust adults in summer breeding areas of Chad, southern Mauritania and northern Niger (FAO, 2020). The FAO forecast of the desert locust indicates that small-scale breeding is likely to result in an increase in locust numbers in Chad and Mauritania in August and September.

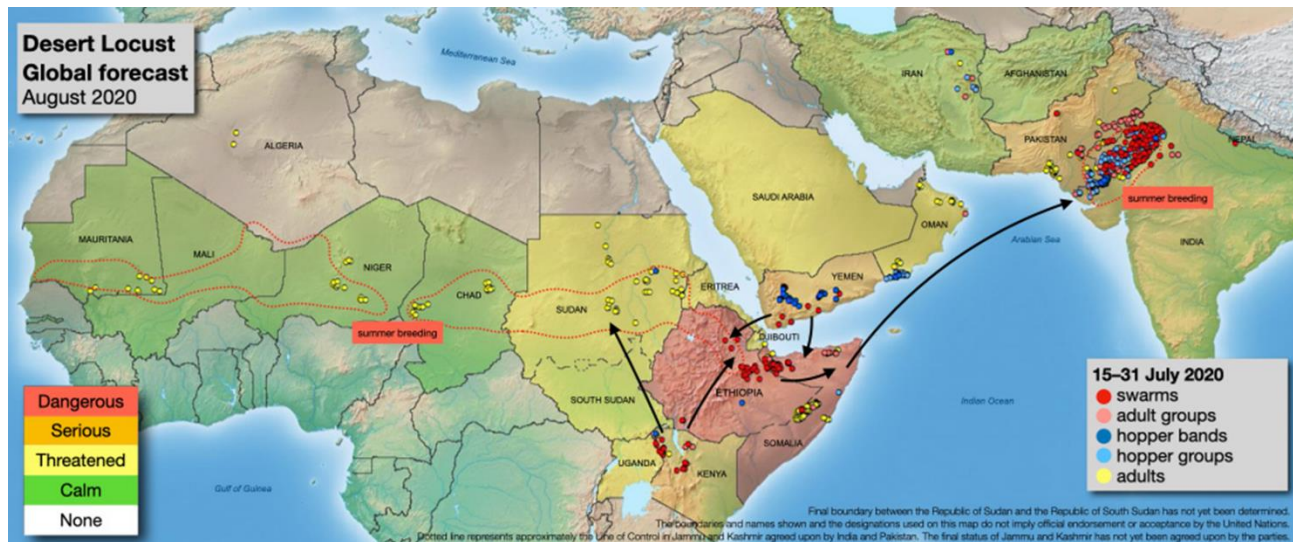


Figure 10: Situation, threat and forecast of desert locust in East Africa²⁴

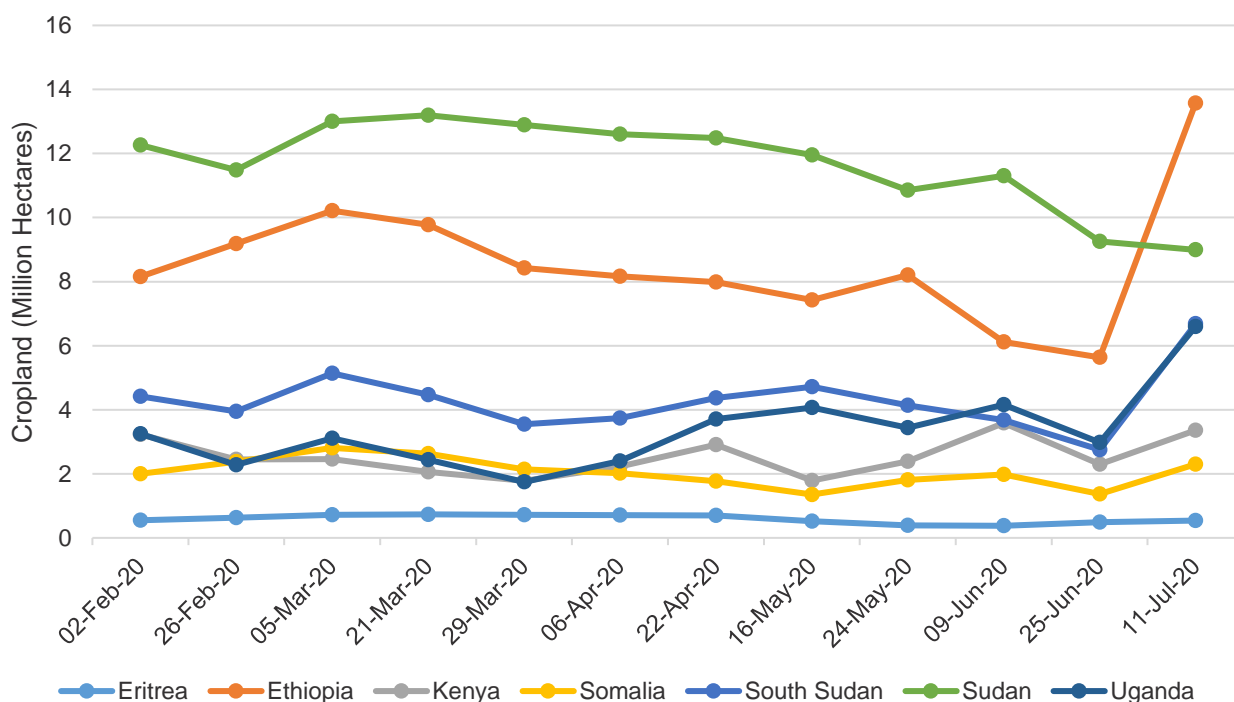


Figure 11: Locust Impacted Cropland Area (Pixel-level Analysis) in East Africa²⁵

²⁴ <http://www.fao.org/ag/locusts/common/ecg/75/en/200803forecast.jpg>. Accessed 4 August 2020

²⁵ <https://app.gro-intelligence.com/displays/WdK0QlkqK>. Accessed 04 August 2020



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